NELSONS' GUIDE

TO

THE CITY OF NEW YORK

AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

MAP OF THE VICINITY OF NEW YORK.

T. NELSON & SONS, LONDON, EDINBURGH, & NEW YORK.

MDCCCLVIII.

Drawn & Engd by S. Barthelmew.

The dotted Circles describe Miles from the City Hall.

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THE CITY OF NEW YORK

AND

ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

HISTORICAL RETROSPECT.

The spirit of maritime discovery, which so greatly animated both the English and the Dutch about the close of the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth centuries, led, with other important results, to the discovery of the island of Manhattan, now occupied by the city of New York.

Although some have been disposed to assign the honour of its discovery to an Italian named Verazzano, universal history ascribes it to Henry Hudson, a bold and adventurous Englishman, who was, at the period referred to, in the service of the Dutch West India Company. After many changing experiences, he was enabled at last to steer his good ship, the Half Moon, through the Narrows, and into the waters of that bay where now a thousand pennons are streaming, and the sails of all nations greet one another as they pass to and fro on their errands of merchandise or of mercy.

This was in the year 1609, when that which now constitutes the site of New York was a dense and tangled forest, where only the wild and untutored Indian had sway. The fears and suspicions of the natives of Manhattan were so lively and active, that Hudson sought in vain to draw them into anything like friendly relations; in consequence of which, and because he found those on the opposite shore of New Jersey more amicably inclined, he pushed his way some 150 miles up the great North River, which was thenceforth destined to bear his name.

The Dutch were not slow to avail themselves of this important discovery, which they did in the first instance by forming a trading settlement on an island situated near the present town of Albany, where furs were to be obtained in great abundance. For a number of years, accordingly, this point marked the extreme boundary of interior civilization, imperfect as that civilization was. The hostile feeling of the native tribes on Manhattan was not easily subdued; so much so, that three years elapsed before the first fort was built by the Dutch, and eleven years more ere they could be prevailed on to part with the land on which the city of New York now stands. The commencement was made by the erection of a fortification to command the harbour, on the site of the present Battery; from which point the city, which was now called New Amsterdam, began to extend in a northerly direction.

From its earliest period, however, it had a chequered history. The English turned towards it a wistful eye, and took it from the Dutch in 1664; who succeeded, however, in recovering it in 1673. Not more than a year after,

it was ceded again to the British, and underwent a change of name from New Amsterdam to New York, in honour of James, Duke of York, to whom it was made over by his royal brother, Charles the Second. From this period it began to make progress, although slowly, in buildings, population, and municipal arrangements. The first watching force, to the number of twelve, with the pay of one shilling a-day, was instituted. Some years thereafter the lighting of the city was provided for, by a compulsory enactment requiring all persons to put lights in their windows, &c. Passing over an interval of other thirty years, we come upon the dawn of *intellectual* light, marked by the issue of a newspaper called the *Weekly Gazette*, and, a few years later, by the presentation to the city of a large library, formerly belonging to Dr. Millington of England. It was not, however, till 1765 that the sleeping energy of the Americans was fairly roused, by the attempted imposition of the famous Stamp Act, when public sentiment was everywhere excited, and gave vent to itself in a meeting of delegates held at New York. In the following year the American army entered the city, and on the 8th of July independence was proclaimed. The victory of the British, however, in the battle of Long Island, in the same year, again gave them the possession of New York; and this they were enabled to hold till 1783, when it was finally evacuated by them. This momentous event has its annual celebration, with appropriate circumstance and pomp, as the day on which it occurred, the 25th November,—the brightest day in the American calendar,—comes round. It was at this time that the progress of New York, and of America generally,

may be said to have begun. The incubus of foreign legislation removed, it straightway burst into a path of uninterrupted and seemingly unlimited progression. With giant step it entered on the track of civilization, till now that its name fills a wider space in the eye of the world than the shadow of its spacious continents can measure, or the value of its material resources can represent. What the future may hold in reserve for America it were presumptuous to say; but if the past can be taken as a legitimate gauge, we may confidently predict for it an increasingly prominent place in the galaxy of nations.

THE CITY—ITS POSITION AND EXTENT.

The city of New York, though not the political capital of the States, is undoubtedly in all other respects the most important city of the Union.

One has only to reflect on the rapidity of its growth, from comparative insignificance to vast metropolitan dimensions, within a period of little more than half a century, in order to be impressed both with the advantageousness of the site for the purposes of a great commercial centre, and with the energy and enterprise of its people.

Some difficulty has been experienced by strangers in forming a definite idea of the situation of New York. Manhattan Island, on which the city is built, extends to thirteen and a half miles from north to south; and its greatest breadth is about two and a half miles, narrowing at the south to about half a mile.

The city has been laid out and surveyed on this island to the extent of ten miles from the Battery; but the

populated part does not much exceed four miles in length, with a circumference of over ten miles.

The island is mostly composed of granite, and the soil generally is very fertile. It was originally covered with wood and the surface very uneven; but with the exception of the northern part, it has been levelled, and the hollows and swamps filled up.

On the west side it is washed by the Hudson, or North River, as it was called by the Dutch; on the east, by an estuary known as the East River. Its insular character is completed by the Haerlem River or Strait, which, flowing in a south-easterly direction a distance of six miles, connects the East River with the Hudson.

Lying south-east from New York, and separated from it by the former of these estuaries, is the city of Brooklyn, situated at the extreme western part of Long Island; and in its immediate neighbourhood to the north, Williamsburg, once an independent city, but now forming a part of Brooklyn. To the west of New York again, and separated from it by the Hudson, is the state of New Jersey, the most important places in which are Jersey city and Hoboken; while somewhat farther off, and at the mouth of the bay, is Staten Island, the favourite summer retreat of the wealthier inhabitants of New York, and along the beautiful slopes of which are numerous villas of excellent construction, and evincing alike the taste and the opulence of the possessors. Between Staten Island and the southern point of Long Island is the channel of the Narrows, the beautiful entrance, from the wide Atlantic, to the magnificent bay and harbour of New York; which indeed, both for spaciousness and security, is second to nothing

of the kind. Besides these objects of interest, there are three other islands nearer the city, on which are important fortifications; the largest of which is Governor's Island on the east, with the two smaller, Ellis's and Bedloe's Islands, on the west.

Such are the more prominent surroundings of this great city; and it is evident that, when viewed from an elevated and commanding position, some "coigne of vantage," such as may be found at its southern extremity, they must constitute an *ensemble* which, for picturesque beauty, variety, and extent, is scarcely anywhere to be equalled, and certainly nowhere to be surpassed.

With regard to the general plan of the city itself, considerable attention has been paid to the securing of the regularity and spaciousness of the streets. The superintendence of highly competent parties was obtained, particularly in connection with the more northern portion; and the survey, which was completed in 1821, after having occupied ten years, has left nothing to be desired as regards the result. This portion of the city extends to 154-Street, about ten miles north of the Battery, and exhibits a plan which, for symmetry and general beauty of effect, is worthy of all admiration. A stranger may be able to form some idea of the general plan of the city when he is informed that it is partitioned longitudinally by twelve spacious avenues which give access to it, each of which is intersected at right angles by numerous streets 60 feet wide, while every tenth one has a width of 100 feet.

The business part of the city is towards the southern extremity of the island; and here the most important

public buildings, the finest stores, and some of the largest hotels, are to be found. As we proceed northward we escape from the crowded thoroughfares, and find ourselves approaching those more elegant localities, which the taste and opulence of the better classes have appropriated.

POPULATION.

The population of New York, exclusive of the adjacent towns of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey city, was, in 1830, 202,957, and in 1850, 515,507. This vast increase, of upwards of 300,000 in twenty years, is sufficient indication of its growing importance and influence as a great commercial and social centre. If we add to these figures the population of Brooklyn, 96,838; Williamsburg, 30,780; and Jersey city, 17,000; we have a total of nearly 700,000 human beings, either properly belonging to this great city, or very closely connected with, and dependent upon it.

SANDYHOOK.

With these preliminary remarks, let us suppose that our voyager has got with tolerable comfort through the greater part of his twelve or fourteen days' passage over the far-rolling billows of the Atlantic, and that now his eye is greeted by the distant view of the American coast, in the dim shores of Long Island, to the eastward of New York.

It requires little imagination, even in one who has never experienced it, to realize the pleasing excitement connected with such an event. It needs not that he should be either a Columbus or a Hudson; at such a

moment he can realize the emotions of such, if he does not even feel as if he were a discoverer himself. The prospect of land, after the weary monotony of "the sky and the sea, and the sea and the sky,"—the very sense of smooth water after the tumbling of mountainous seas, with all their unpleasant concomitants, cannot fail to produce a reaction which seems almost in itself a sufficient compensation for the discomforts of the whole voyage.

We join the good ship, then, as she receives the pilot, somewhere beyond the point which forms the subject of our Plate; and we endeavour to act the part of cicerone to the stranger as he makes his way past Sandyhook and up through the "Narrows" into the Bay of New York, where he finds the finest anchorage in the world.

Sandyhook is evidently so called from the nature of the ground, being a long, low-lying strip or tongue of sandy beach belonging to the state of New Jersey, extending north from Old Shrewsbury Inlet six miles in length and three quarters of a mile in average breadth. It encloses a bay of the same name, and its northern extremity is marked by a light-house, which may be observed in the Plate, and which is of essential importance to the safe navigation here. It is a curious circumstance connected with this, and worthy of notice, that cod fish were scarcely ever found south of the banks of Newfoundland and Sable Island till about forty years since, when they were obtained off Sandyhook. Since which time, however, they have been more plentiful on the fishing-grounds of Neversink, in water of six, seven, and eight fathoms depth.

THE NARROWS.

Proceeding from this point, the ship directs its prow up through the "Narrows," which forms the subject of our second Engraving. This beautiful channel and most romantic gateway from the ocean into the quiet waters of the bay, has never failed to make a powerful impression on the beholder; and many besides Mr. Buckingham have felt it difficult to speak of it without "a seeming air of exaggeration." It lies between Long Island on the east and Staten Island on the west, about nine miles south of New York. Its width is about 1905 yards, and it is well defended by forts and batteries. On Long Island shore, for example, are Forts Hamilton and Lafayette,—formerly called Fort Diamond; while on the opposite, or Staten Island shore, are Forts Tompkins and Richmond. Let there be added to these the numerous marine villas scattered over the slopes and hills on both sides of the channel, the summer residences of the more opulent inhabitants of New York; the rich foliage with which many parts are adorned; and the consciousness that all this is but ushering you into the presence of the great commercial capital of the western world,—and we can easily understand how that brief but beautiful passage should seldom be made without kindling emotions of a most mingled but pleasing description, and leaving impressions which are not likely to be speedily effaced.

STATEN ISLAND.

The next object of interest to which we are attracted is Staten Island, one of the most beautiful spots in the

environs of New York, and a favourite suburban retreat of the inhabitants. It lies about six miles south-west of the city, and forms the county of Richmond. It is fourteen miles long, and from four to eight broad, and is divided into four townships. Its highest point is Richmond Hill, where it attains an elevation of 307 feet above the level of the sea. On the top of this is a marine telegraph.

Numerous residences of a superior character occupy the more elevated and prominent positions. On this island are three seamen's institutions, a watering-place called New Brighton; and on the east side of the island is Prince's Bay Light-house. Here are some asbestos quarries, the produce of which is conveyed to New York.

VIEW FROM STATEN ISLAND.

From the situation of the island, it might be expected that it would command from its more elevated points very interesting and extensive views, and the engraved Illustration of the series will give a somewhat adequate idea of this.

The view is taken from near the Quarantine Hospital, one of the three institutions just referred to, and which is seen about the middle foreground of the Picture. Looking across the channel to the right, is the city of Brooklyn on Long Island; to the left of that is Governor's Island, between which and the land is East River, or Long Island Sound. Farther to the left, and occupying the middle distance of the Plate, is the city of New York, at the western side of which the Hudson flows down to its confluence with East River. In the middle of the bay, opposite the confluence of the rivers, may be

noticed Robbin's Reef Light-house. To the left of that are Bedloe's and Ellis's Islands. Hoboken lies in the bay beyond; and at the extreme left of the Illustration, at the base of the headland, lies Jersey city.

THE BAY.

Advancing northwards from this beautiful island, we find ourselves in the bay or harbour, and rapidly nearing the scene of debarkation opposite the southernmost point of New York. A female traveller thus speaks of the impressions produced by the scene: "Passing slowly round the southern point, formed by the confluence of the Hudson with the East River, we admired at our leisure the striking panorama which encircled us. Immediately in our front was the Battery, with its little forts and its public walks, diversified with trees impending over the water; numberless well-dressed figures gliding through the foliage, or standing to admire our nearing vessel;—in the back-ground the neatly painted houses receding into distance, the spiry tops of poplars peering above the roofs and marking the line of the streets, the city gradually enlarging from the Battery as from the apex of a triangle. The eye followed on the one side the broad channel of the Hudson and the picturesque coast of Jersey;—to the right the more winding waters of the East River, bounded on the one side by the wooded heights of Brooklyn and the varied shores of Long Island, and on the other by quays and warehouses, scarcely discernible through the forests of masts that were crowded as far as the eye could reach. It was indeed a glorious scene, and we almost caught the enthu-

siasm of our companions who, as they hailed their native city, pronounced it the fairest in the world."

VIEW FROM TRINITY CHURCH.

The best point from which to obtain a general view of New York and its surroundings, is the spire of Trinity Church, situated in the lower part of Broadway. Access to this can be readily obtained, and the small gratuity to the porter for guidance, as well as the fatigue of the ascent, are far more than repaid by the splendour of the view, when the proper stand-point is obtained. Looking southward, his eye ranges over the magnificent bay with its twenty-five miles of circumference, which has been described as "one of the safest and easiest of access in the world," opening into the ocean at the famous gateway of the "Narrows," eight miles from the city. This prospect comprehends the Hudson on the right, the East River on the left, and the various islands to which reference has already been made. Then turning the eye in a northerly direction, he commands the city itself in its general configuration and its more prominent features.

THE BATTERY.

We now proceed to reconnoitre the city itself, and, beginning at the southernmost point, the first noteworthy object is the Battery, situated at the commencement of Broadway. It is well worthy of the attention of the stranger, as indeed it stands high in the estimation of the inhabitants themselves. It embraces an area of eleven acres, is in the form of a crescent, and has been laid out, at the public expense, in a

manner which has greatly added to its beauty and its general attraction as a pleasure-ground. It is planted with trees and laid out with gravel walks; it is embanked and fenced in front, and surrounded with an iron railing; in the heat of summer it is tempered by the cooling sea-breeze, and looks out on the splendid bay, with its manifold objects of life and beauty: so that, altogether, it would be difficult to imagine a promenade more beautiful or more salubrious. Connected with the Battery is Castle Garden. Originally a fortification, it was subsequently let on lease as a place of public amusement. It is probably the largest audience-room in the world, being capable of holding upwards of 15,000 people. It was the scene of Jenny Lind's first appearance in America. Now, however, it has passed from the region of the æsthetics into that of the useful, being presently in the hands of the Emigrant Office, and employed in connection with the landing of stranger populations. Close to the Battery, at the commencement of Broadway, is the

BOWLING GREEN,

so called from having been used as such by the British previous to the Revolution. At that time it was ornamented by a leaden equestrian statue of George III.; which the populace, however, in their patriotic zeal, demolished by converting it into musket balls.

WALL STREET.

Passing up Broadway we have Wall Street on our right,—the Lombard Street of New York,—the headquarters of monetary transactions, and rendezvous of the

merchants. Here, on the corner of Broadway and Wall Street, is the extensive banking establishment of the Bank of the Republic,—a building which has not been generally accepted as a model of architectural taste.

On the left, as we pass down this street, at the corner of Nassau Street is the

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

a remarkably fine building. It is 200 feet long by 90 wide, and about 80 feet high. The model after which it

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

was formed was the Parthenon at Athens. Exteriorly it is formed entirely of Massachusetts marble, with the exception of the steps. The interior comprehends a spacious rotunda and numerous large apartments for the accommodation of the officials. The dome of the ro-

tunda rests on 16 Corinthian columns, 30 feet in height, these columns being of most elaborate Italian workmanship. A remarkable peculiarity of this building is, that no wood has been used in its construction; so that it may be regarded as the nearest approach to fire-proof which can possibly be made. It was commenced in May 1834, and completed in May 1841. Its cost in all, ground included, was 1,195,000 dollars. The architect was John Frazee; and the ornamental work was by the celebrated sculptor, Horace Kneeland. Here General Washington was inaugurated as first President of the United States.

We now call attention to another building of importance in this locality, namely, the

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

Its location is between Wall Street, Exchange Place, William and Hanover Streets. The material employed in its construction is blue Quincy granite, and it is characterized by fine proportions, and massive, substantial appearance. Its dimensions are on such a scale as to produce a fine architectural effect, being, in length, 200 feet; in width, from 144 to 171; while it has an elevation of 77 feet at the cornice, and 124 at the top of the dome. The recessed portico of eighteen Ionic columns, which graces its front upon Wall Street, produces a most favourable impression. The interior of the building fully sustains the impression; for besides the numerous apartments set apart to various uses, it contains a rotunda in the centre, surmounted by a lofty dome, which is supported in part by eight Corinthian columns of Italian marble. This rotunda is capable of containing 3000 persons. At two o'clock of the day it is the scene of important transactions, when the capi-

talists of the city meet under its roof, and the Rothschilds of America are in solemn conclave over their several speculations and plans. Nor does it sink into a "hall of silence" when not thus engaged; for at such

THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

hours the sale of stock and estates goes on at the hands of the auctioneers, imparting to it a somewhat different, though scarcely an inferior interest. The spacious reading-room for the accommodation of subscribers, which it also contains, can only be visited by the introduction of a member.

Before leaving this part of the city it is necessary to mention more particularly a building to which we have previously referred; that is,

TRINITY CHURCH,

which has been pronounced the most elegant church in

the city. It is situated in Broadway, opposite Wall Street, and is the most important sacred edifice of Episcopalian connexion in New York. It is remarkable for the changes which have passed over it in various respects—having been enlarged and re-enlarged—then destroyed by fire—rebuilt on the same site—taken down, and finally erected again as it now stands, in 1846. Its cost is stated at 400,000 dollars. Its tower and steeple at the east end are exceedingly symmetrical and imposing, rising to an elevation of 264 feet, and commanding, as has been stated, an extensive and beautiful prospect.

Situated in Nassau Street, between Cedar and Liberty Streets, is a building of equal public importance, namely,

THE POST-OFFICE,

formerly the Middle Dutch Church. At a time—namely, during the war of the Revolution—when most of the churches were turned to military use by the British, this one sustained the greatest injuries; which more or less, however, fell upon all. In 1790 it received such repairs as fitted it again for public worship; but it was afterwards secured by the Government and devoted to its present use,—that of a post-office. Its internal arrangements are extensive, and well adapted to the objects of its present application—the Post-master's Room, it may be noticed, being in such a situation as to command a view of all that is going on in the building. Its steeple and the greater part of the wood-work of the interior are said to have been imported from Holland. The United States Government pay a large rent for the premises.

Proceeding up Broadway, we see upon the left

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHAPEL,

a venerable structure of dark gray stone, having this architectural peculiarity, that it has a tower and pointed steeple at the rear of the building, and a portico in front; —an arrangement which, although singular, has in this instance a pleasing effect.

The pediment in front, resting on four Ionic pillars, is eighteen feet in depth; in the centre of which may be noticed a niche, which contains a carved figure of the saint from whom the chapel derives its name; he is represented as leaning on a sword. An inscription to the memory of General Montgomery, who fell at Quebec in the war of the Revolution, is also to be seen on a slab of white marble in the front of the building. In the cemetery connected with St. Paul's are some tasteful and elegant monuments; it covers a large space of ground bounded by Broadway and Church Streets east and west, and by Fulton and Vesey Streets south and north.

EMMET'S OBELISK.

The marble obelisk to the memory of Thomas Addis Emmet, the Irish barrister and patriot, with its threefold inscription, in Latin, English, and Irish, may be noticed at the side of the above church, and close upon Broadway.

Nearly opposite stands

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM,

with its numerous large halls, filled with paintings and other objects of diversified interest.

A little farther up Broadway, on the opposite side, stands the

ASTOR HOUSE.

The hotel establishments of New York are famous over the world, being on such a scale, and of such perfect organization in all their departments, as to defy all rivalry and to excite the admiration of strangers. One of the most important, although not the most extensive, is that of the Astor House, named after the late John Jacob Astor. It is situated in Broadway, with its front to the Park, and it is the only hotel of a leading character found in the lower part of the city. It is formed of granite, and is remarkable for the simplicity yet massive character of its design. Its front upon Broadway is 201 feet, six storeys in height; altogether it is a massive, independent structure, exhibiting rows of windows on every side. The ground floor is entirely occupied as retail-stores; and not till we ascend the central flight of steps, and find ourselves in the great lobby, with its marble flooring and pillars, do we come into contact with the distinctive signs of the establishment. These signs are to be found in the porters, young men, and others, who are lounging there, or busily employed in connection with the arrival or departure of visitors; the piles of luggage lying here and there, and the presence of the functionary, with his apprentices, whose business it is to receive the names of the comers, to assign to them their apartments, and to hold a general supervision over the book-keeping interests of the establishment. The internal arrangements of this, as well as the other leading houses of the kind, are as near perfection as can well be imagined; everything is conducted with systematic regularity—a regularity

which no amount of crowding or throng of business is allowed for a moment to disturb. The *table d'hôte* hours at the Astor are—breakfast from 8 to 10, dinner at 3, and tea at 7. The entire charge at this house for board and lodging, including attendance, is about two and a-half dollars a-day—the usual charge at such establishments, although in some cases they are a little higher.

THE PARK.

Opposite the Astor House is the locality of our next Engraving—the triangular enclosure called the Park.

THE PARK.

It has been remarked that New York is, in respect of

free, open spaces (so beneficial to the health of the inhabitants), inferior to many of the great cities in Europe. The importance of such is undoubtedly becoming more and more felt, and it cannot be easily overrated.

The Park has an area of 11 acres, and is adorned in its south part by a magnificent fountain, the basin of which has the large diameter of 100 feet. The play of water from this fountain is exceedingly fine.

THE CITY HALL.

Here are several buildings of a public character, the most important of which is the City Hall. It is a structure of very grand and imposing effect, its spacious front and ends being built of marble—although a regard to economy prevented the same costly material being employed for the back, which is constructed of free-stone. A curious miscalculation led to the adoption of this cheaper material—the supposition, namely, that the city would never extend to the north of this building, (which was at that time the northern extremity of the city, making New York only half a mile in length,) and that consequently the back part of the building would be very little observed. How far this modest vaticination has been falsified may be gathered from the fact, that now this building has six times more houses to the north of it than it has to the south—the extent of the city in that direction being upwards of three miles from the Hall.

Our space does not permit us to enter into a minute description of this fine edifice; a few particulars, how-

ever, may be set down. Its dimensions are 216 feet in length, 105 in width, with an elevation of 51 feet. It has four entrances—one in front and one in the rear, besides one in each of the ends. A flight of six marble steps, surmounted by a sixteen-columned portico, conducts to the entrance in front. There are two storeys and an attic storey in the centre of the building, overtopped by a cupola. The orders of architecture vary—the first storey being Ionic, the second Corinthian, the attic of the fancy, and the cupola of the composite order. The Governor's Room is a spacious apartment 52 feet in length, and richly adorned with some of the best specimens of art in the States; especially are to be seen admirable portraits of the leading men in American history. The names of Sully, Jarvis, Stewart, Page, &c., as among the painters of these, give sufficient assurance of the quality of the works.

We must not omit to mention the Hall of Common Council, a very beautiful apartment, with its interesting relic, the chair which was occupied by Washington when President of the first Congress. There is also the Hall of the Assistant Aldermen, richly furnished and also embellished with costly paintings.

Altogether the City Hall is one of the most noteworthy objects in New York, and it seems worse than superfluous to commend it to the notice of the stranger. To every person of taste and intelligence it must prove an object of early regard and deep interest, both from its own intrinsic attractions and the historic associations connected with it. It was commenced in 1803, and completed in 1812, at an expense, exclusive of furniture, of half a million of dollars. Its architect was J. M'Comb,

jun., who died at an advanced age, in 1853. A peculiar arrangement in connection with this building may be noticed, as illustrative of a not very pleasant characteristic of New York, the frequency of fires, that a watchman is stationed in the upper part of the cupola, whose office is to give alarm of fire by ringing a huge bell fixed in a small cupola at the hinder part of the building. The number of strokes of the bell indicates the part of the city where the fire has taken place. Possibly the remembrance of some such brazen monitor as this may have helped the inspiration of that great though wayward genius, E. A. Poe, in his marvellous poem of "The Bells."

Situated also in the Park, are to be seen, the Hall of Records, the Rotunda, &c.

Continuing our walk northwards, we come upon the

NEW YORK HOSPITAL,

situated between Duane and Worth Streets, a most important benevolent institution, of which indeed there is a goodly number in New York. It dates back to 1771, when it was founded by the Earl of Dunmore, who was at that time governor of the colony. The accommodation for patients, which of late years has been greatly enlarged, is very extensive, and excellent in every respect. It is a receptacle in cases of sudden accidents. It is not altogether gratuitous; but to such as are able to pay a little, it offers most important advantages— four dollars a-week commanding the best medical attendance, besides nursing and medicine. The students, too, have the benefit, for a small annual fee, of accompanying the surgeons in their rounds.

Perhaps it is proper to mention here that the *Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane*, situated in the Bloomingdale Road, at a distance of about seven miles from the City Hall, is a branch of the above institution, and under the same Board of Control. It occupies a most beautiful and commanding site, and its approach and surroundings are admirably fitted to lighten the sense of depression and gloom which we instinctively associate with every establishment of the kind. The treatment administered to its unfortunate inmates, too, is of the most enlightened, humane, and rational sort—not that of violent coercion, but that in which confidential persuasion and friendly sympathy mingle with every amusement which is likely to divert the mind and prevent it from turning in upon itself. This is now universally admitted to be not only more kindly, but also much more effective than the old system of terror and restraint.

Opposite the Hospital, and situated between Anthony and Pearl Streets is the much-admired

BROADWAY THEATRE,

one of the largest in the city. The thirteen lamps in front, by which it is lighted up, are in honour of the thirteen original States of the Union.

A short distance behind the above, in Centre Street, and between Leonard and Franklin Streets, is

THE HALL OF JUSTICE,

otherwise designated the "Tombs." It is a building of substantial appearance, and a tolerably good imitation of the Egyptian style. The material employed in its

construction is a light-coloured granite. Its dimensions are 252 feet in length, and in width 200.

HALL OF JUSTICE OR TOMBS.

OLD ARSENAL OR CITY ARMORY,

stands immediately beyond the Hall of Justice, at the corner of White Street and Elm Street. Besides a drill-room it contains a depository for arms and other trophies taken from the British in the war of the Revolution.

Proceeding up Centre Street, and along Walker Street to the

BOWERY THEATRE,

situated in Bowery, between Walker Street and Bayard

Street. It is a very conspicuous building, and has been erected over the ashes of three theatres which have been built and burned since 1826.

We now return to our route by Walker and Canal Streets.

BROADWAY,

shown in our ninth Engraving, is one of the most conspicuous features, as it is the great trunk thoroughfare of the city. Commencing at the southern extremity, it runs northward in a straight line about three miles, and is intended ultimately to embrace the whole length of the island. Its great width (80 feet) gives it a most imposing appearance, while, being partly adorned with trees, and everywhere exhibiting a succession of splendid shops and other structures, it presents, during the greater portion of the day, when the multitude of the busy and the gay are constantly passing to and fro, a scene of the most interesting and animating description. This great central thoroughfare, which, as just stated, runs north and south through the city for several miles, has some twenty-five spacious hotels situated upon it—but for costliness and extent there is none which can be compared with the

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,

which is seen in the present Engraving, standing at the corner of Spring Street; indeed there is no such spacious place of public entertainment in the world —one almost hesitates to set down its dimensions, so fabulously great do they appear. When we think of a single establishment covering 55,000 square feet,

or one and three-fourths of an acre—capable of accommodating 900 persons, and erected and furnished at the expense of 900,000 dollars, one almost feels as if taxing overmuch the credulity of the stranger. Yet such are the actual facts of the case, as we find from a well-authenticated account of the establishment published by Barton and Son, Fulton Street, New York—and to which account we beg to refer parties wishful to obtain a detailed description of the Hotel, both in its outward appearance and internal furnishings and arrangements. The front upon Broadway, six storeys in height, is of pure white marble; the portico rests on four Corinthian columns—and throughout the whole *façade* the Corinthian order, somewhat modified, prevails. The principal entrance leads into a wide vestibule, and that into a grand Reception Hall. This vestibule and hall are of great dimensions, 150 feet deep. Standing immediately within the portico on Broadway, the eye traverses a columned vista 200 feet long, with an average breadth of area, including that of the offices and other apartments, of sixty feet. The effect of this pillared vista is very imposing. A staircase of oak, broad and massive in its proportions, invites us to the upper part of the building with its five successive floors, comprehending a total of six hundred rooms, all furnished and equipped in the most complete and elegant style. But it would carry us beyond our assigned limits to give anything like a detailed account of this colossal establishment. Everything connected with it is on the same great scale, and contributes to the one important result,—the convenience, comfort, and safety of its inmates. The water is supplied from ten enormous iron

tanks, capable of holding in all 20,000 gallons. A peculiar and most effective system of ventilation has been adopted. The gas is supplied from a gas-house belonging to the establishment—a detached building behind, on the west side of Mercer Street: the nightly consumpt of gas on the premises is stated at from 10,000 to 18,000 cubic feet. Every precaution too has been taken, both in the construction of the building and by constant positive arrangements, for protection against fire; and the heating of the establishment by steam apparatus is carried out in the same careful and precautionary manner. From this account, brief and cursory though it be, the reader will be able to form some general idea of the St. Nicholas—and will be ready to endorse the very high place we assigned to it at the commencement. It is of recent date, but its prosperity hitherto has fulfilled the expectations of the lessees. It was begun in 1851, and completed in all its departments in March 1854.

On our way northwards we pass several other remarkable buildings of a similar kind.

THE PRESCOTT HOUSE,

which may be seen in the Plate, closely adjoining the St. Nicholas, yields in magnitude to the preceding, but for internal decoration it has no superior, if, indeed, any rival. The ceilings, walls, and floors, are remarkably elaborate and beautiful. A large portion of the furniture was obtained from London and Paris.

THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

At the corner of Prince Street is an immense and

magnificent building, constructed of brown freestone, the first storey being supported by cast-iron columns. It has a frontage of 278 feet on Broadway and 200 feet on Prince Street. The cost of the building alone was above half a million dollars; and the total cost, including furnishing and value of ground, over 950,000 dollars.

THE LA FARGE HOTEL,

a new and sumptuous house of the first class, standing opposite Bond Street. It is seven storeys in height, and has a beautiful front of white marble. Immediately in the rear is Burton's new theatre, having an entrance through the hotel.

Farther north, but still in Broadway, is the

NEW YORK HOTEL,

another large and fashionable house, extending from Washington to Waverly Place.

In the immediate vicinity, though a little to the west, is

WASHINGTON SQUARE AND PARADE GROUND,

forming one of the most pleasing ornaments of the city. The ground which it occupies contains about twelve acres, and was formerly known as the Potter's Field. For many years it was used as a place of burial, and it is one of those significant instances of the law of change to which persons and places are alike subject, that this quiet resting-place of so many dead should now have become the pleasing recreation-ground of the living. The money expended on the improvement of this part

of the city is altogether about 240,000 dollars. Besides that it has a handsome fountain and is surrounded by elegant private houses, there are several most important buildings of a public nature in its immediate vicinity. First amongst these ranks the

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

Its position is between Washington Place and Waverly Place, and fronts the square to the west. It is built of West Chester marble, and is of the English collegiate style of architecture. Its dimensions are 180

THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

feet in length by 100 wide. Its central building or chapel is flanked by towers, one of which is raised at each of the four corners of the edifice. This chapel is worthy of high admiration, and is generally regarded

as one of the finest rooms of the kind in America. Public worship is observed in it on Sundays, when, of course, it is open to the public; but the whole building, in which the New York Historical Society also have their rooms, is accessible to the visitor at all times. The official staff connected with this seat of learning, which, it may be remarked, was founded in 1831, consists of a chancellor and eleven professors. Its collegiate department numbers about 150 students; but taking into account its associated institutions, the grammar school, and the medical department, it can boast of an attendance in all of 700 students.

THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH

is another prominent structure in this locality. It had its origin in connection with the great fire in December 1835, in which the South Dutch Church in Garden Street, now Exchange Place, was destroyed, together with many other buildings. One portion of the congregation having resolved to build in a less busy part of the town, the present handsome edifice was the result. It is Gothic in its style, but this is most obvious and best carried out in the interior. Its material is dark-coloured granite; and its dimensions are, from the back part of the building to the tower, eighty feet, and a width of sixty-two feet. Its cost altogether, including the ground, was 124,000 dollars. It is situated at the corner of Washington Place and Wooster Street, fronting the square.

FIFTH AVENUE.

Running up to the northward from Washington Square is the most fashionable part of the city,—

the Fifth Avenue,—which has been not inappropriately termed the Belgravia of New York. Nothing can exceed the general elegance and fine architectural effect of the street buildings here. The houses are of brown sandstone, which admits of the highest degree of decorative art—and which, for the most part, they have received. The plate-glass windows, too—not to speak of the fine taste displayed in the minor appurtenances, such as the door-plates, handles, bell-pulls, &c., and which reigns paramount in this favoured region—serve greatly to enhance the effect. Nor do the interior furnishings and ornamentation fail to sustain this first promise to the eye; for, on the contrary, nothing can exceed the costliness of material and richness of style pervading the halls, staircases, and drawing-rooms pertaining to the mansions of the "Fifth Avenue." No doubt considerable help is obtained, for purposes of ornamentation and art, from the number of foreign artists and connoisseurs who are constantly pouring into New York from the continent of Europe; but, however it may be, the fact is undoubted, that, in respect of elegance and comfort, nothing can surpass the residences here. Altogether, it may be pronounced the finest street in New York, and its most fashionable promenade.

A short distance up from Washington Square is the

BREVOORT HOUSE,

standing at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Clinton Place. It is a first class hotel, conducted on the European plan.

In the Fifth Avenue are several churches worthy of notice, such as—

FIRST CHURCH (Presbyterian),

a beautiful structure occupying the square between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, and the cost of which was 75,000 dollars: and Fifth Avenue Church, at the corner of Nineteenth Street.

Returning to Broadway and crossing over into Astor Place, we come to a very extensive and magnificent edifice just erected, and called

THE COOPER UNION,

the fruits of the munificence of a most exemplary citizen of New York, Mr. Peter Cooper, who has given 300,000 dollars for the founding of this institution. Its object is the moral, mental, and physical improvement of youth. It contains, among other provisions, a spacious lecture-room and an observatory. There are in connection with it, free courses of lectures, a free library, rooms for debating and other societies; and altogether it is likely to be fraught with the most beneficial effects upon that important class whose interests it chiefly regards.

Opposite the Cooper Union is the

NEW BIBLE HOUSE,

one of the most extensive buildings in the city. It occupies the entire area between Third and Fourth Avenues on the east and west, and Eighth and Ninth Streets on the south and north. Its principal entrance is on Fourth Avenue. Besides the printing-rooms and other offices of the American Bible Society, there are apartments in it which are occupied by numerous other religious and benevolent organizations.

In Broadway, at corner of Tenth Street, is the splendid edifice of

GRACE CHURCH (Episcopalian).

It is composed of white hewn marble, is cruciform in its plan, and Gothic, elaborately ornate, in its style. It has a lofty tower, 110 feet from the ground to the cornice, from which again an octagonal spire of wood, terminating in a cross, carries the eye to an elevation almost as great. The effect of the interior, from its rows of pillars, its carved work, and its windows of stained glass, more than forty in number, is exceedingly imposing. The whole was erected at an expense of 145,000 dollars, and is one of the handsomest buildings in New York.

A few paces farther on and we reach the head of Broadway, at Union Square; but before entering it let us diverge a few steps eastward along Fourteenth Street to the

NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC, OR ITALIAN OPERA-HOUSE,

situated on the corner of Fourteenth Street and Irving Place. This building is on a very great scale, being 204 feet in length, about 120 in width, and covering an area of 24,020 square feet, and is capable of accommodating 4600 persons. The interior decorations are remarkably fine,—sculpture, painting, and architecture all working together to produce the most pleasing effect. Its cost, including site, was about 350,000 dollars.

We now enter

UNION SQUARE,

which presents many objects worthy of notice. The Park is an oval enclosure, beautifully laid out and ornamented by a fountain. On the south-east corner of the Square, at the junction of Broadway with Fourth Avenue is the famous

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF WASHINGTON,

a work of art which is universally admired. The statue itself is of bronze, and is raised upon a granite pedestal of plain device. The height of the statue is fourteen and a half feet, and, including the pedestal, reaches to an elevation of twenty-nine feet. It engaged the artist, Mr. Brown, during four years, and its cost was upwards of 30,000 dollars. It is justly regarded as a triumph of art, expressing with great truthfulness and power the high qualities of the patriot whom it commemorates ; while the attitude of the horse and its exquisite proportions serve only to heighten the effect of the composition, without obtrusively withdrawing the eye from the principal figure.

On the west or left hand side of the Square are also to be noticed, Rev. M. Abbot's Spinglar Institute for Ladies, and the "Church of the Puritans," of Dr. Cheever.

On the upper side of the Square, and on Seventeenth Street, as seen in the Engraving, is

THE EVERETT HOUSE,

a magnificent hotel, of recent erection. It combines the luxuries of a first-class hotel with the quiet and

seclusion of a private house. It is pleasantly situated in the most fashionable and airy quarter of the city, and is in all respects attractive as a place of residence to those who wish to combine elegance and seclusion with abundant means of transit by cars and stages to every part of the city.

Near this, again, in Fourth Avenue, is

THE CLARENDON HOTEL,

an edifice of the Elizabethan order, possessing most of the recommendations of the preceding, and well worthy of attention.

At the north-east corner of the Square we enter upon the Fourth Avenue, along which runs the Haarlem Railroad.

A little to the east of Fourth Avenue, at the corner of Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street, is

THE FREE ACADEMY,

a public collegiate institution of high rank. It is a fine building, after the Dutch style, and a conspicuous ornament to this part of the city. It can accommodate 1000 students, who are selected from the public schools. Its total cost, including furnishings, was about 140,000 dollars.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND,

which is situated on Ninth Avenue, near Thirty-third Street, is a splendid granite building, in the Gothic style, erected partly at the expense of the Legislature and partly by donations from benevolent individuals. In addition to the usual branches of an English education,

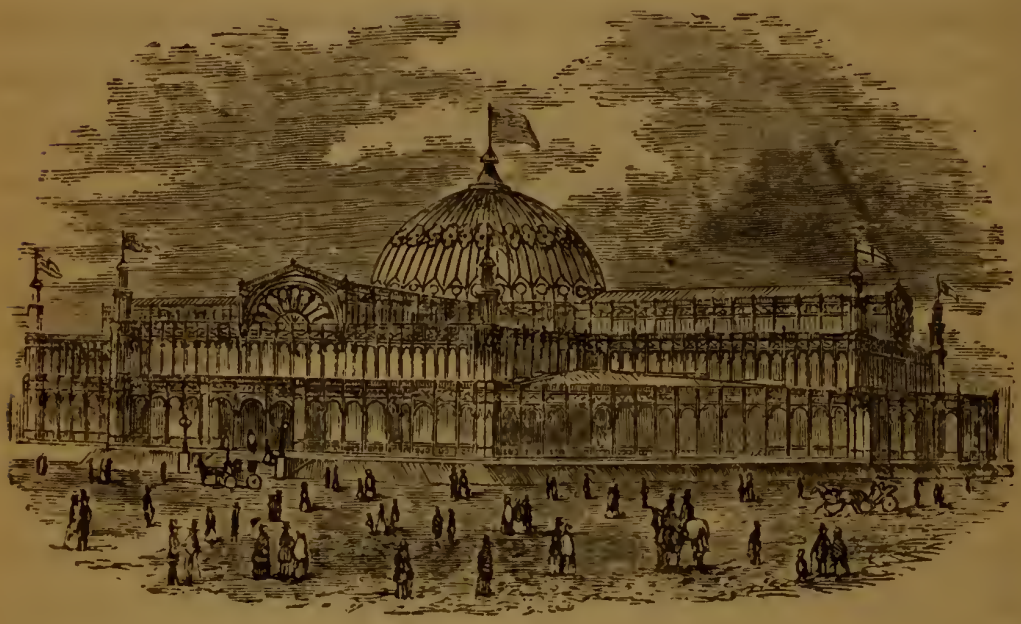
the pupils are instructed in various of the lighter handicrafts, such as basket-making, weaving, band-box work, &c. The average number of pupils receiving the benefit of this institution is one hundred. There are several other institutions of the same benevolent character, too numerous to be mentioned, all contributing, in their province, to the mitigation of human suffering in its various forms, and affording in their aggregate most gratifying evidences of the degree in which Christian and humanizing influences are operative in this city.

Proceeding up Sixth Avenue we come to

THE CRYSTAL PALACE,

the site of which is Reservoir Square, four miles from the Battery, and three and a quarter from the City Hall. It occupies an area 1000 feet in length and 500 in breadth. From among the numerous plans which were offered (one of which was by Sir Joseph Paxton, and was of great beauty, but the nature of the ground rendered its adoption all but impossible), the one received from George J. B. Cartensen and Charles Gildemeister, architects, was fixed upon. The building is, with the exception of the floor, entirely constructed of iron and glass ; and the pervading idea of its form is that of a Greek Cross, surmounted by a dome at the angle of intersection. The area available for exhibition purposes is, on the ground floor 111,000 square feet, and in the galleries 62,000, making in all 173,000 square feet. The columns, which are of cast iron, are, on the ground floor, 190 in number ; on the second storey, 148 ; and supporting the dome, 24. This splendid building is

well entitled to a visit. Its general effect, both within and from without, is exceedingly unique and imposing, having much less of that monotonous appearance which



THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

was the great drawback in the case of its prototype in Hyde Park. It may be reached at any moment by the Sixth Avenue cars and other railway and stage lines.

LATTING OBSERVATORY

is on Forty third Street, in the vicinity of the Crystal Palace; and from its summit may be obtained a very fine view of New York and its surrounding scenery. Its height is 350 feet. The entrance passage has a bazaar running along each side, and the upper storey is furnished with an ice-cream saloon for ladies. The tower is octagonal, with a diameter of 75 feet, and an elevation of 350. It will repay the trouble of a visit.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE

is in Fiftieth Street, having been lately removed from Park Place, far down the city. George II. chartered it by the name of King's College, in 1754; which charter, with necessary alterations, was confirmed by the New York Legislature in 1787. Its staff of teachers consists of a president and ten professors; its attendance of students is about 150; and its libraries number upwards of 16,000 volumes. Its teaching machinery is still further supplemented by a grammar school attached, and presided over by a professor as rector. The building is extensive, and furnishes accommodation for the professors and their families.

Proceeding northwards, we reach

THE ARSENAL,

between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Streets—a spacious and imposing building, 200 feet in front exclusive of the towers, and fifty feet deep. The cost of this structure was 30,000 dollars. It is about $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the City Hall.

By the Haarlem Railroad, or by a hired carriage, we may be conveyed to the locality of one of the most remarkable objects connected with New York,—the High Bridge, thrown across the Haarlem River as part of the great

CROTON AQUEDUCT,

by which the city is supplied with water. This aqueduct is one of the most gigantic of the kind in any country. The distance which the water travels through this artificial channel, exclusive of the grand reservoir, which

is five miles long, is forty and a half miles. The Dam crosses the Croton River six miles from its mouth, and the whole distance from this dam, thirty-two miles, is one unbroken under-ground canal, formed of stone and brick. The great receiving reservoir is on York Hill, five miles from the City Hall; it can receive a depth of water to the extent of twenty feet, and is capable of containing 150,000,000 gallons. Two miles farther on is the distributing reservoir, at Murray Hill. This reservoir is of solid masonry, with hollow granite walls. It is three miles from the City Hall. The cost of this immense undertaking was over thirteen millions of dollars.

At the distance of about eight miles from the City Hall is

THE HIGH BRIDGE,

the most important structure connected with the Croton Aqueduct. It is thrown across the Haarlem Valley and River. It spans the whole width of the valley and river at a point where the latter is 620 feet wide, and the former a quarter of a mile. Eight arches, each with a span of 80 feet, compose this structure; and the elevation of the arches gives 100 feet clear of the river from their lower side. Besides these, there are several other arches rising from the ground, the span of which is somewhat more than half that of the first-mentioned. The material employed throughout the whole of this imposing object is granite. The water is led over this bridge, which is 1450 feet in extent, in iron pipes; and over all is a pathway, which, though wide enough for carriages, is available to pedestrians only. The fare by a carriage, allowing passengers to re-

main two or three hours at the bridge, is five dollars; or by railway, from Chatham and Centre Streets, twelve and a half cents. On arriving at the depôt at Haarlem, omnibusses to the bridge can be had for eighteen and three-quarter cents. This bridge is well worthy of a visit from all who desire to obtain a proper idea of the enterprise of the inhabitants of New York. It cost 900,000 dollars.

THE CHURCHES.

Several of the churches have been already noticed. The congregations in New York, of all denominations, amount to the large number of 278—the greater proportions being those of the Protestant Episcopalian, the Presbyterian, the Methodist Episcopal, the Baptist, and the Dutch Reformed. This has enriched the city, as might have been expected, with numerous edifices of high architectural pretensions.

It is almost unnecessary to state that the New York pulpit is in a position of great influence and efficiency —the piety and faithfulness of the ministers, as well as their learning and eloquence, generally speaking, contributing to this result. There are few cities where the stranger can more readily meet with ministers of religion under whose ministrations he is likely to spend his Sabbaths with profit and with enjoyment.

THE FIREMEN OF NEW YORK.

One very marked peculiarity of our municipal life, and which exists in its highest efficiency in this city, is the Institution of the Firemen. Such a corporation is undoubtedly necessary in every city of any importance, whether in the Old World or the New. The crowding

together of such masses of people, and the juxtaposition of so many houses and other structures devoted to uses so different, and presenting, both in their structure and in the goods which they contain, such numerous occasions and sources of fire, render precautionary measures a positive necessity. Here, however, fires are of unusually frequent occurrence; and the confederacy which has for its object the extinguishing of them, has risen into proportional magnitude and importance.

FIREMEN.

The firemen constitute something like a distinct power in the state, and when pleased to unite for any particular object, can make themselves felt to a large extent.

It is altogether a gratuitous and voluntary service,—the only sort of compensation for their services being immunity from the jury and militia duty. Applicants

are admitted into the force by ballot, and the required term of service is five years. They have a superintendent, whom they elect also by ballot; and the whole company is ranged under three divisions, — namely, Engine Companies, Hook and Ladder Companies, and Hose Companies.

It would be out of place here to give a minute account of the complicated apparatus and mechanical arrangements pervading the city for the purpose of communicating the alarm of fire, and summoning the firemen to the rescue; suffice it to say, that by means of wires, signal-boxes, &c., there is a complete network of transmission and retransmission established throughout the whole city. The central station, or depôt, is at the City Hall, where the Galvanic Battery, from which all the signal stations or circuits are supplied, is also placed. In the first instance, the alarm is confined to the locality of the fire, which is indicated by the number of the strokes. Should the danger, however, appear great, and the conflagration of a more formidable nature, intelligence is transmitted to the central depôt, whence the alarm is immediately rung out to the whole circumference.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Of the numerous works in and around New York, the stranger must not fail to pay a visit to the *Ship Building Yards* and *Dry Docks*, where gigantic steamers may be seen in every stage of progress, and all the most approved machinery connected with ship building in active operation.

The Novelty Works, at the foot of Twelfth Street are

of themselves a perfect marvel, and here the stranger may spend an hour with the greatest delight and profit in witnessing all the wonders of the steam-engine.

The Naval Dry Dock, a structure said to be the largest of the kind in the world, and a perfect monument of engineering skill, will also well repay the trouble of a visit. The extent of this vast work may be inferred from the fact that its cost was somewhere about two millions one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that it occupied ten years in its construction.

NEWSPAPERS, PUBLISHING HOUSES, &c.

The number of daily papers published in New York is fifteen, the average circulation of which is 130,000 copies. Three-fifths of these are absorbed by the town, the rest being transmitted to the country. The printing-office of the *Tribune* is open to the public between the hours of nine and two on the Thursdays, although it can also be seen any day of the week between two and half-past three P.M.

The leading houses in the general publishing line are those of Messrs. Harper in Franklin Square, and Appleton and Co., Broadway. Both of these establishments are of very high class, and on a gigantic scale. The first named occupies an edifice five storeys in height, and of enormous dimensions in every respect; within which all that is necessary in connection with the publishing trade, with the exception of paper-making and type-founding, is carried on. Their sales are computed at about 2,000,000 volumes annually, and they furnish employment to 300 people and upwards.

The establishment of the Messrs. Appleton is on a

similarly extensive scale, embracing all the branches of the publishing business. They have extensive transactions in the foreign trade, and have all but superseded the Parisian publishers in the South American market.

HARPER'S.

The magnificent premises in which their business is conducted are at the corner of Broadway and Leonard Street.

One of the most remarkable stores of the city is that of Stewart. It is a colossal building of white marble, adjoining the Park, on Broadway. It is devoted to the dry goods line, and the yearly transactions are said to be above 7,000,000 of dollars.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

We have already mentioned the New York Hospital,

the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane, and the Institution for the Blind. In addition to these, we may simply enumerate the New York Dispensary, in White Street; the Northern Dispensary, in Christopher Street; the Demilt Dispensary, on the corner of Twenty-third Street and Second Avenue; the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and many other benevolent institutions in New York, which it would be needless to mention here.

MARKETS.

The Markets are numerous, and distributed so as to meet the convenience of the population generally.

The *Fulton Market* is bounded by Fulton, South, Beckman, and Front Streets.

The *Washington Market* is in Washington Street, corner of Vesey and Fulton Streets, near the water's edge.

Catharine Market is between Cherry and South Streets.

Centre Market is between Grand and Broome Streets. The second storey of the building here is used by some military companies as armories and drill-rooms, and in part for other purposes connected with the police department.

There are also *Chelsea Market*, in Ninth Avenue; *Clinton Market*, between Washington and West Streets; *Jefferson Market*, Sixth Avenue; and *Tompkins Market*, Third Avenue.

These are all under regulations which require them to close each day (Saturdays excepted) at 12 o'clock. On Saturdays they are open till 12 at night. A functionary appointed by the city has the surveillance of each of these markets.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

New York University (noticed at page 34), east side of Washington Park.

Columbia College (noticed at page 43).

Cooper Union (noticed at page 37), in Astor Place.

Free Academy (noticed at page 40), in Lexington Avenue, corner of Twenty-third Street.

Union Theological Seminary, in University Place, between Sixth and Eighth Streets.

General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church, in Twentieth Street, corner of Ninth Avenue.

College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Fourth Avenue, corner of Twenty-third Street. It has eight professors and about 200 students. A medical museum is attached to the college.

New York Medical College, in East Thirteenth Street. It was chartered in 1850; it has also a very valuable medical museum.

University Medical School, in Fourteenth Street, near Fifth Avenue.

New York Historical Society, in Second Avenue.

American Geographical Society, in New York University.

Lyceum of Natural History, in Fourteenth Street, near Fourth Avenue. Has a museum attached.

New York Law Institute, in City Hall.

New York Society Library, corner of Broadway and Leonard Street.

Mercantile Library, in Clinton Hall, Astor Place.

Astor Library, in Lafayette Place, is the munificent gift of the late John Jacob Astor, and numbers about 80,000 volumes.

American Institute, at 349 Broadway. Has annual exhibitions of mechanic art.

Young Men's Christian Association, 32 Waverly Place.

Mechanics' Institute, in Fourth Avenue.

ART INSTITUTIONS.

The leading Art Institutions may now be adverted to.

The *National Academy of Design,* a society of artists and amateurs. They have an annual exhibition, during the

months of April, May, and June, which is highly appreciated and patronized by the public. It is confined to the works of living artists—admission 25 cents. The Academy at present occupies temporary premises at 58 East Thirteenth Street.

The *Bryan Gallery*, or Gallery of Christian Art, is at the corner of Broadway and Thirteenth Street. It is composed of original pictures of high merit, as well as copies of works, which are worthy of a place beside them. This is a very valuable collection.

The *Free Fine Art Gallery* of Messrs. Williams, Stevens, Williams, and Co., 353 Broadway, contains a rich collection of pictures, engravings, and other works.

The Dusseldorf Gallery is also well worthy of notice. It has its rooms at 548 Broadway.

In addition to these there are numerous Daguerreotype and Photographic establishments, where the marvellous modern invention of light-painting is carried on with remarkable ability and success; and a visit to which would amply repay the stranger who is curious in this interesting department of art. It is highly creditable to the artists of New York that visitors are for the most part welcomed to them. This is the case with the leading painters, both in the landscape and historical branches of art.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

Several of the places of amusement have been already noticed, but we give here a general list of them all:—

The *Academy of Music, or Italian Opera House* (noticed at page 38), corner of Fourteenth Street and Irving Place.

Broadway Theatre (noticed at page 28), in Broadway, between Anthony and Pearl Streets.

Bowery Theatre (noticed at page 29), in Bowery, near Chatham Square. It is dedicated chiefly to spectacles and pieces embodying the patriotic sentiment, and is celebrated for the magnificent and expensive style in which these are got up.

A very fashionable resort is *Niblo's Opera House*, in

Broadway, corner of Prince Street. It is capable of containing 2000 persons, and its interior arrangements bespeak much taste and elegance.

Wallack's Theatre is 485 Broadway; *Burton's*, 641 Broadway; and *Laura Keene's Varieties* at 622 in the same thoroughfare;—all well conducted and much resorted to.

Barnum's American Museum (noticed at page 22), in Broadway, corner of Ann Street.

Wood's Minstrels, one of the Ethiopian Minstrel Bands, is in 561 and 563 Broadway.

Belonging to a somewhat different, because more scientific, class of places of amusement, may be mentioned the *Egyptian Museum*, containing, as its name implies, many relics illustrative of Egypt (these were collected by Dr. Abbott, during a residence of more than twenty years in that country); and the *Latting Observatory* (noticed at page 43), in Forty-third Street, in the vicinity of the Crystal Palace.

PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

Astor House, in Broadway, opposite the Park (noticed at page 23).

Metropolitan, corner of Broadway and Prince Street (noticed at page 32).

St. Nicholas, in Broadway, corner of Spring Street (noticed at page 30).

Everett House, north side of Union Square (noticed at page 39).

Prescott House, in Broadway, corner of Spring Street (noticed at page 32).

La Farge, in Broadway, opposite Bond Street (noticed at page 33).

New York Hotel, in Broadway, between Washington and Waverly Place (noticed at page 33).

Clarendon, corner of Fourth Avenue and Eighteenth Street (noticed at page 40).

St. Denis, corner of Broadway and Eleventh Street.

Union Park Hotel, corner of Broadway and Union Square.

Breevoort House, Fifth Avenue and Clinton Place.

St. Germain, Fifth Avenue, Broadway, and Twenty-second Street.

The Julian, Washington Place, near Broadway.

There are, besides, very many most excellent hotels, and hundreds of the second and third class.

RESTAURANT SALOONS.

Of the Restaurant Saloons, the principal are *Taylor's*, 365 Broadway, corner of Franklin Street; and *Thompson's*, 359 Broadway: both elegant and much frequented establishments.

The Refectories and Oysteries are too numerous to be specified. The consumpt of oysters in New York is almost incredibly great, there being upwards of 1500 boats employed in supplying this article alone, and the value of the consumpt being about 5,300,000 dollars yearly.

OMNIBUSSES AND RAIL-CARS.

The omnibus lines are 29 in number, comprising 671 vehicles, which average about 10 down and as many up-trips daily. Besides these stages there are five lines of commodious city cars, drawn by horses or mules along rails laid on the streets. The fare is only 5 cents. They run as follows:—

Harlem Co.'s city cars, from Park Row to E. 27th Street.
Second Avenue, from Peck Slip to Harlem.
Third Avenue, from Anne Street to Yorkville.
Sixth Avenue, from Barclay Street to W. 49th Street.
Eighth Avenue, from Barclay Street to W. 51st Street.

THE HACKNEY COACH STANDS

are in Park Place; in Broadway, around the Bowling Green; in Pearl Street, at Hanover Square; in Hudson Street, along St. John's Park; in Hudson Street, near Duane; in Chatham Square; in Canal Street, near Broadway; and near all the principal steamboat landings.

CARRIAGE FARES.

Any distance not exceeding one mile, 50 cents; two passengers, 75 cents; and for every additional passenger, 37½ cents.

Any distance exceeding a mile, and less than two miles, 75 cents; and every additional passenger, 37½ cents.

For the use of a hackney coach or carriage by the day, with one or more passengers, 5 dollars.

For the use of a hackney coach or carriage by the hour, with one or more passengers, and with the power of stopping as often as necessary, 1 dollar per hour.

When hired by the mile, children from two to fourteen years of age are charged half-price; under two years no charge.

PORTERAGE.

The rate of porterage is,—any distance within half-a-mile, if carried by hand, 12 cents,—if on a wheelbarrow or hand-cart, 25 cents; if exceeding half-a-mile, and less than one mile, one-half more is charged; and so on in proportion.

THE FERRIES

are admirably provided with safe and commodious boats.

TO BROOKLYN.

Fulton Ferry. From Fulton Street, New York, to Fulton Street, Brooklyn, every 5 minutes during the day, till 12 o'clock p.m., when the interval is half-an-hour.

South Ferry. From Whitehall Street, as at Fulton Ferry.

Hamilton Ferry. From Whitehall Street, every 15 minutes.

Catharine Ferry. From Catharine Street, every 6 minutes.

Jackson Ferry. From Gouverneur Street, every 15 minutes.

Wall Street Ferry. From Wall Street, every 5 minutes.

Roosvelt Ferry. From Roosvelt Street, every 10 minutes.

TO WILLIAMSBURG.

Peck Slip Ferry. From Peck Slip, every 15 minutes.

Grand Street Ferry. Every 10 minutes.

Houston Street Ferry. Every 10 minutes.

TO HOBOKEN.

Barclay Street Ferry. Every 15 minutes.

Canal Street Ferry. Every 15 minutes.

Christopher Street Ferry. Every 15 minutes.

West Nineteenth Street Ferry. Every hour in summer to the Elysian Fields.

TO JERSEY CITY.

Jersey City Ferry. From Cortlandt Street, every 10 minutes.

TO STATEN ISLAND.

From foot of Whitehall to New Brighton, Port Richmond, &c., every hour and half.

TO QUARANTINE, STAPLETON, ETC.

Every hour from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m.

TO BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

From Foot of Sixty-first Street.

TO ASTORIA.

Hurl Gate Ferry. From Eighty-sixth Street, every 15 minutes.

TO GREENPOINT, LONG ISLAND.

Foot of Tenth Street, E.R. From 4 a.m. to 1 a.m. Every 20 minutes.

Albany Steamboat, Pier, 18 N.R. Foot of Cortlandt Street.

Albany Steamboat, Pier, 24 N.R. west. Between Barclay and Robinson Streets.

ENVIRONS OF NEW YORK.

The Environs of New York are of a highly interesting and varied character. We can do little more than mention some of the more prominent places deserving of attention in this respect. The magnificent scenery of the Bay from Sandy-hook and the Narrows has already been described.

BROOKLYN

is by far the largest and most important place in the vicinity of New York. It might almost be called a suburb, being immediately on the other side of East River, to which pleasant access is obtained by the numerous ferries, every five minutes in the day, at a fare of two cents.

This town has largely participated in the rapid growth and advancement of the parent city. It numbers at present about 200,000 inhabitants, and its increase between 1830 and 1840 was nearly 21,000.

It received its name from the Dutch; by them written Breucklen, or Broken Land—the more modern form of the word not having been adopted till after the Revolution. Great regularity characterizes the laying out of the streets, with the exception of Fulton Street, which is the oldest portion of the city. Even on this, however, important alterations for the better have been effected, particularly in the added width which it has received. In 1816 it was incorporated as a village; but now (since 1834) it possesses the name and importance of a city, with all its appurtenances of mayor and aldermen—there being eighteen of the latter, elected by the people to represent, by two and two, the nine wards into which the city is divided. Among the more interesting features may be mentioned the remains of some fortifications thrown up during the war of the Revolution. Of these the most notable is Fort Greene, originally an

extensive fort, and part of which may still be traced not "indistinctly." The City Hall, too, is well worthy of notice, —a fine building of the Ionic order, and costing about 200,000 dollars. Then we have the Mansion House, the Post Office, the Athenæum, the Savings Bank, &c. The churches are 136 in number, and represent almost every variety of religious opinion. Among these may be mentioned that of

THE HOLY TRINITY.

It is situated at the corner of Clinton Street and Montague Place. Of highly ornamented Gothic architecture, elegant in design, and costly in all its furnishings, it would not lose by comparison with some of the most ornate ecclesiastical structures of the parent city itself.

THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS,

Henry Street, is an edifice of unique and singular appearance. In the centre of the principal tower is inserted a fragment of the "forefathers' rock" from Plymouth, Mass., around which many touching memories cluster. Its cost was about 50,000 dollars.

We may also mention Grace Church, on Brooklyn Heights, a fine edifice of decorated Gothic; the Church of the Saviour, Pierrepont Street, corner of Manor Place, in the perpendicular Gothic style of red sandstone; Christ's Church, Clinton Street; First Reformed Church, Joralemon Street; Plymouth Church, in Orange Street; First Presbyterian Church, in Henry Street; Second Presbyterian Church, in Fulton Street, corner of Clinton Street, one of the largest in Brooklyn; and St. Ann's Church, in Washington Street, near Sands, the most venerable and time-honoured of them all.

THE HOTELS

most worthy of notice are, The Mansion House, in Hicks Street, Brooklyn Heights; and the Globe Hotel, Fulton

Street. Both of these are superior and well-appointed hotels, although there are many others in Brooklyn as well entitled to public support.

We must not, however, leave Brooklyn without noticing

GREENWOOD CEMETERY,

to the special illustration of which one of our Plates is devoted. The situation of this Cemetery is on Gowanus Heights, about two and a-half miles from the South Ferry, from which place one can easily be conveyed to the Cemetery in an omnibus, at a very trifling expense.

The Cemetery is laid out in the most tastefully variegated manner, with fifteen miles of avenues, besides numerous paths. In its more elevated parts it commands beautiful and attractive views, such as the city of New York, with its bay and harbour, its islands and forts, and reaching away beyond all interjacent objects, it carries the eye out to the great ocean itself. It is a chartered institution, and after some hard preliminary difficulties, which seemed for a time to threaten its extinction, it became thoroughly consolidated, and has hitherto prospered in a remarkable degree.

Like all other establishments of the kind, it has its more prominent monuments as well as its more humble graves. The tomb of the young lady, Miss Canda, the cost of which was 10,000 dollars, and the erection of which occasioned almost the ruin of her father, and the statue of the Fireman, may be regarded as among the most note-worthy. Both from their own excellence and their associated circumstances, they are well fitted to engage the attention of the visitor.

This Cemetery is 242 acres in extent, and is of undulating and varied character. Free admission is granted to the public on week-days, but on Sabbath this privilege is restricted to proprietors, their families, and persons who may be of their party. The principal avenue is named The Tour, and by keeping in this, strangers will secure the most favour-

able general view. A little careful attention, however, to the guide-boards in the grounds, will enable them, ere long, to thread their way through the more retired, but not less beautiful passages within this solemn enclosure.

WILLIAMSBURG.

Immediately to the north of Brooklyn is Williamsburg, once an independent city, but now included under Brooklyn. It contains many handsome dwelling-houses, a Town Hall, and numerous churches. Its population in 1850 was 30,780.

ROCKAWAY BEACH,

situated on the Atlantic shore, twenty-two miles south-east from New York, is a watering-place of great and merited celebrity. The bath and the sea-breeze combine their influence here in bracing the system of the invalid, and winning back the roses to his cheeks and the elasticity to his limbs.

CONEY ISLAND

is another watering-place of superior attractions. It forms part of the township of Gravesend, and faces right out upon the great Atlantic. Its name has a touching historic interest, being supposed to be a corruption of Colman's Island, the name of the unfortunate fellow-voyager of Hudson, who met with a cruel death at the hands of the Indians. During the summer season access is obtained by a boat, which leaves New York several times a-day.

FORT HAMILTON

may also be mentioned here, although referred to in our description of the Narrows, as one of the strongholds which commands that strait. It is at the western extremity of Long Island, and nearly due south from New York. It is much frequented in the summer season for sea-bathing.

JERSEY CITY.

This, as has been previously observed, is situated on the

west side of the Hudson, opposite New York. There is great symmetry in the arrangement of this city, and it contains several public buildings, such as churches (of which there are seven), a Lyceum, High School, &c. Here, too, is an extensive depôt of the New Jersey Railroad Company. In the neighbourhood is the favourite resort of

HOBOKEN,

which, besides the attractions of the fine walks of the Elysian Fields, has its charms still further enhanced by the commanding view of the city which is obtained from its more elevated grounds. This can be easily reached by taking the boats from the foot of Christopher, Canal, and Barclay Streets.

NEWARK.

Nine miles from New York is Newark, the most important city in the state of New Jersey, and consisting almost entirely of a manufacturing population. The factories here are both numerous and large. Schools, academies, and literary and scientific institutions, also abound in Newark, besides many churches and other public buildings. Boats from Cortlandt Street and Liberty Street convey passengers to Jersey City, from which cars proceed with them to Newark.

THE PASSAIC FALLS

are well worthy of a visit. The sheet of water which is thus named, and which discharges itself over a height of fifty feet, is situated at the town of Paterson, on the Passaic River. From the steep nature of the river's banks at this point, and the deep chasm which it has worn for its waters, as well as from the beauty of the Fall itself, this spot has many attractions to which the lover of the picturesque will not be insensible.

We may only, in addition, mention the names of Fort Lee, a place of mark in the war of the Revolution; Yonkers, a village of West Chester, county Irvington,—of charmed name,

with its Sunnyside at hand—well designated the Abbotsford of America, being the residence of the illustrious Diedrich Knickerbocker, the veritable historian of New York.

EXCURSIONS.

There are few cities with so many pleasing excursions within a moderate distance, and capable of being accomplished in a reasonably limited time. The variety of outlying objects of interest and scenes of beauty, by land and water, is very great. On the New Jersey shore, for example, is the small settlement of *Weehawken,* situated on an elevation on the Hudson, somewhat to the north of Hoboken. It is a favourite resort, and easily accessible by the boats which cross the Hudson from the foot of Barclay, Canal, and Christopher Streets to Hoboken. The Elysian Fields, a very popular spot, is half a mile to the north of Hoboken.

Throg's Point is another pleasing excursion. Sixteen miles from the city, it is the termination, at Long Island Sound, of Throg's, or rather Throgmorton's, Neck. From this headland, which divides between East River and the Sound, a very splendid view is obtained. Fort Schuyler, on the point, and Pelham Bridge, may be embraced in this excursion.

A third excursion may take for its terminus the thriving village of *Astoria,* six miles to the north-east of New York. The academy, botanic gardens, &c., are worthy of notice; but its most interesting feature is the singular whirlpool in its neighbourhood, denominated Helle Gat—"Hell Gate"—by the Dutch. The village of Astoria is beautifully situated on Long Island Sound, and is much resorted to as a summer residence. It is reached by the steamboats from the pier on the East River, at the foot of Fulton Street.

The stranger who wishes to obtain a very pleasant sail, embracing numerous objects of interest, and imparting a

good idea of the topography of the bay, should not fail to take the boat for Shrewsbury and Long Branch. It starts daily in summer from the foot of Robinson Street, North River, and Peck Slip, East River, for these places. And if his time permits of a more distant excursion, a visit to *West Point* in the Highlands will impart to him both health and pleasure. In itself a scene of unrivalled beauty, its attractions are greatly increased by the Revolution incidents and associations connected with it, as well as the fact that it is the seat of our most important military school. This structure occupies a grand plateau about a mile in circuit, and nearly 200 feet above the water ; and hundreds of feet higher still may be seen the crumbling ruins of old fortifications, erected in the time of the war, on the sides and crests of the hills adjacent. From these elevations the eye ranges over a prospect of great extent, and of varied interest, partly composed of the picturesque foreground immediately beneath and around, and partly of the magnificent panorama of the river, with its numerous objects of lively attraction both on its surface and shores, for many a mile. In this vicinity is the studio of the well-known painter, Weir, who has his residence here as professor of drawing in the military school.

This last mentioned institution was established in 1802, and is under the control of, as it is supported by, the Government. The curriculum of study for the cadets, which is gratuitous, runs through a period of five years, and embraces all that is necessary for the perfect acquirement of the military art. The number of graduates is upwards of three thousand. It is to be remembered, as imparting additional interest to the spot, that West Point was a place of mark in the Revolutionary struggle, having the command of the river,—the attempted betrayal of which has stamped with disgrace the name of Arnold, and which nefarious intention was frustrated only by the opportune arrest of his fellow-traitor, André,

who paid for his treachery with his life. The visitor will find at West Point the accommodation of an excellent hotel.

We have already referred to the Great Croton Aqueduct. The village of *Croton,* near which is the famous *Dam* pertaining to the works, is another spot which is well worthy of a visit. About 35 miles from New York, it may be reached by the Hudson River Railroad. The lake here is 5 miles in extent, covering a breadth of 400 acres ;it is formed by a dam 250 feet long, and 38 feet wide at the base ; it allows a discharge of 60,000,000 gallons of water daily.

Although the above are some of the more interesting excursions from New York, they by no means exhaust the resources of the city in this respect. These are so numerous and varied, that the chief difficulty is to choose among them, since almost in every direction outlets are obtained to localities invested with everything that is fitted to kindle the imagination and to please the eye of the lover of nature. The sail up the Hudson is well known as one of the finest anywhere to be enjoyed. From the moment of leaving New York Bay, with its magnificent expanse, chequered and fretted with its countless sails, and on past the seemingly interminable wharves of the city, till the suburban beauties succeed, and yield in their turn to a succession of rural and romantic landscapes of exquisite beauty, embracing the Palisades, with their imposing cliffs towering to a height of 500 feet, and running along with unbroken front as far as the Bay of the Tappan Sea,—village and fort, with new features of interest, are continually recurring, till the eye is almost wearied with gazing on what seems to be a pathway of never-ending beauty. The steam-boats which ply on this river are all that could be desired for comfort and elegance ; they leave New York evening and morning daily.